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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 81 80

July 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 89 67

WEATHER FORECAST
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FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE ITALIAN ATTACKS.

Nearly Two Thousand Prisoners Taken.

London, July 3.

An Italian official message states:—We carried out on July 2 a series of energetic thrusts on the Lower Piave, gaining ground despite an obstinate resistance and the difficult ground, which was partly flooded. We took nineteen hundred prisoners, including forty-five officers. We also captured many machine-guns and trench mortars. We repulsed a counter-attack north-west of Grappa, where the prisoners now number twenty-five officers and 596 men, in addition to the capture of twenty-two machine-guns and a large quantity of war material. French parties, in a brilliant coup de main at Zocchi, in the region of the Asiago Plateau, brought back prisoners.

The Enemy Version.

London, July 3.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—There was bitter fighting all day long on July 2 at the mouth of the Piave. The enemy was nowhere successful, excepting for a slight gain of territory near Obisanzuola. An enemy attempt to land near Revodoli, supported by naval forces, broke down.

AUSTRIAN HIGH COMMAND CHANGES.

German General in Charge on Italian Front.

London, July 3.

A telegram from Zurich states that there are important changes in the Austrian High Command, according to Munich newspapers. Field Marshal Conrad and Generals Arte and Waldstein have been replaced by Field Marshal Keown and Generals Craus and Ardolf respectively, while the German General Otto von Bismarck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Italian Front.

THE ENEMY ALLIANCE.

Count Hertling Visits Headquarters.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Count Hertling is on a prolonged visit to Headquarters. It is understood that his visit is chiefly for the purpose of discussing the question of the alliance between Austria-Hungary, as regards which problem Poland is causing difficulties.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

Sir George Cave's Tribute to Dutch Fortitude.

London, July 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Sir George Cave, interviewed, said "I always been an admirer of Holland and am impressed by the fortitude with which the Dutch nation is bearing the necessary war hardships. Great courtesy and hospitality have been accorded us and we are delighted to hear the Netherlands speak so well of the conduct of British soldiers who are the guests of Holland. I hope that the action of the Netherlands in connection with our War Prisoners will long form a link of friendship uniting the Anglo-Dutch nations."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Another German Demand Acceded To.

London, July 3.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Stockholm says that the Bolsheviks have accepted the German demand for the disarmament and surrender of the Czech-Slovaks.

The New Siberian Capital.

London, July 3.

The Daily Express correspondent at Stockholm says the two Siberian Governments, the eastern with its capital at Harbin and the western with its capital at Omsk, have united and chosen Tomsk as the new capital. Their main military forces consist of Czech-Slovaks, besides several corps of volunteers and officers. The whole movement is directed by Mr. Kerensky from outside.

Enemy Prisoners Forced to Fight.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Cologne Gazette admits that Austro-German war prisoners are fighting for the Bolsheviks against the Czech-Slovaks and says they are forced to it by hunger.

Suspicious Traffic from China.

London, July 3.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Harbin, writing on June 28, says:—The Chinese are sending to Russia large quantities of cottons, blankets, furs, oils, coffee and other goods vitally needed in Germany since the removal of the embargo on exports which was originally intended to blockade Germany in the East. The Chinese urge the necessity of benefiting their compatriots in Russia who are needing supplies, but there is reason to believe that the goods pass through Irkutsk to rich Germans.

A Daily Mail editorial urges on the Allies the necessity of immediate action in helping Russia through Siberia by military assistance which will place the necessities of life within reach of the prostrate population as the only counter-stroke to Germany's domination of European Russia.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

Dyestuffs Not to be Carried.

London, July 4.

With regard to the British objection against the convoyed Dutch ship, Noordam, carrying dyestuffs of German origin to the Dutch Indies, the Dutch Foreign Ministry says that Britain intimated that she would not oppose the carriage of the dyestuffs if it could be shown that they were unobtainable except from the enemy. Holland replied that the dyestuffs should not of themselves be regarded as merchandise of enemy origin because an agreement had long existed permitting the free transport thereof to the Dutch Indies, provided they were consigned to and distributed by the Government of the Dutch Indies. As an agreement cannot be reached in this connection, however, the convoy will sail after the removal of the dyestuffs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Recapture Ground from British.

London, July 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment, the enemy, on the night of July 2, attacked and recaptured a great part of the ground taken by us in the minor operation on the evening of June 30. We carried out successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Boyelles, Moven Neville and Merrie, taking a few prisoners in each case.

Germans Massing Against Americans.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on July 2, says:—The Germans are bringing up considerable reinforcements consequent upon the American success north-west of Chateau-Thierry, when a complete enemy regiment was virtually annihilated. Heavy fighting is expected. The enemy is furiously shelling Hill 204, at the front of which fighting is proceeding. There have been three successful American raids in the Montdidier region within the last three days.

ROMANIAN POLITICS.

London, July 3.

A telegram from Bukharest says that, referring to the impeachment of the Bratianu Government, the Vice-President of the Chamber said that it would be prosecuted not because it began the war, but because it violated the Constitution.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 2.

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened this morning at Westminster Palace. Representatives of Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Serbia, China, Japan and Portugal were present. The subjects for discussion include the unfair methods of the Germans to dominate the commerce of the world. Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the delegates and said one would have thought that nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Llandovery Castle was an unspeakable outrage. Nothing could be gained by talking about it. "The wild beast is at large and there is no use arguing or reasoning with it. The only thing to do is to destroy it. (Cheers.) That is the duty and we and all the Allies have to set our teeth until that end is achieved." (Cheers.)

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution urging the Entente Government to carry out as soon as possible adequate measures to defeat the German conspiracy to dominate the trade of the world, which includes dumping, espionage and other similar practices and recommending the establishment of an Inter-Allied Entente of Commerce thereon.

DEATH OF LORD RHONDDA.

London, July 2.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Rhonda's heart shows signs of failing.

London, July 3.

Lord Rhonda is dead. [The late Lord Rhonda was well known to the public as the Food Controller. He was formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas but he was created a Baron in 1916 and Viscount this year. He was one of the Welsh "coal kings" but was also a scholarly man. He represented the Merthyr Burghs in Parliament in Liberal interests from 1888 to 1919, when he was elected for Cardiff. He was born at Aberdare on March 26, 1856 and received his M. A. at Caius College, Cambridge.]

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, July 2.

The Admiralty states that the area between the spot where the Llandovery Castle sank and the southwestern coast of Ireland has been thoroughly searched by two groups of warships in addition to the Lysander. Only a little wreckage and one empty boat has been found and it is therefore assumed that there are no more survivors.

A meeting of 100 seamen and stewards at Liverpool passed a resolution strongly protesting against the latest crime of sinking the hospitalship Llandovery Castle without warning and urging Mr. Havelock Wilson to add five years to the post-war boycott of Germans "for this most diabolical and most cowardly murder of our brothers on the seas."

GERMANY MARCHING TO BANKRUPTCY.

London, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Emmott, Director of the War Trade Department, reviewing the financial situation said the nations of the world were mostly living on their capital. If the war was protracted the situation here might be viewed apprehensively, but in Germany with positive terror. If Germany was unable to get an indemnity she must raise an additional three or four hundred million annually from direct taxation, inevitably leading to friction between the Federal States and the Imperial Government. Germany was marching to bankruptcy and it would take a lot to set her on her legs again. When it became evident that an indemnity was unobtainable there would be a change of spirit in the German people.

MORE AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, July 3.

The Independent Air Force official message states: On the night of July 1 and 2 we successfully attacked the aerodrome at Boulay. Bombs were observed on the aerodrome and huts. We bombed with good effect the Oppau Works Sodafabrik and also Ralline, Mannheim and railway works at Thionville. We bombed the railstation at Treves on July 2. Twelve enemy machines attacked our formation over the objective whereof we shot down one and also bombed the railstation and a shed at Coblenz with good results. All our machines returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The Enemy's Puzzling Restfulness.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says: The enemy's puzzling restfulness continues along the whole front. It has been conjectured that he is awaiting the arrival of guns of a type intermediate between his "Bertha" and naval guns whereby a large number of heavy shells can be thrown into Paris from a distance of forty or fifty miles range which is made possible by the most recent advance of his line.

Lieutenant Coppens, a Belgian balloon straffer, has brought up his record to thirteen, destroying three more balloons within two hours.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report beyond normal mutual artillerying.

Franco-American Success.

London, July 2.

A French communique states: West of Chateau-Thierry a local operation executed in conjunction with American troops enabled us to improve our positions on the front from Vaux to Hill 204. Americans captured the village of Vaux and the heights westward thereof. Over 300, including five officers, were prisoners in this action. We made raids between Montdidier, Noyon and east of Rheims and took prisoners. Enemy attempts near Belloy and in Upper Alsace failed under our fire.

Heavy Enemy Aerial Losses.

London, July 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says: In the fine weather of July 1 our aeroplanes were very active. We destroyed twenty-five aeroplanes, three balloons, drove down fifteen aeroplanes uncontrollable, and also two large enemy night-fliers landed behind our lines. The occupants were made prisoner. Eight of our machines are missing. We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day-time and thirteen tons at night. All our night-fliers returned.

More Details of Allied Successes.

London, July 3.

A French communique states: Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed two raids east of Vingres and captured the village of St. Pierre-Aigle south of the Aisne, prisoners thirty. A German counter-attack upon positions in the region of Vaux and west of Chateau-Thierry, captured by the Americans, completely failed. Fresh prisoners remained in our hands.

An American communique states: We stormed the village of Vaux, Bois-de-la-Roche and neighbouring woods in co-operation with the French, who advanced their line on Hill 204. We advanced our positions a thousand yards on a mile and a half front. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were heavy. His regiment holding the sector resisted obstinately and was practically annihilated. Our losses were relatively light. A German counter-attack was entirely repulsed. We prisoners five hundred, increasing the June prisoners in this vicinity to nearly 1,200. The material captured includes trench mortars and sixty machine-guns. Three of our aviators have not returned.

A French communique states: Between the Oise and the Aisne we executed a local operation north of Moulin sous Touvent and captured enemy positions on a front of three kilometres to a depth of eight hundred metres at some points. Hitherto we have prisoners 220. West of Chateau-Thierry a hostile counter-attack in the region of Vaux failed under our fire. We took prisoners. German attempts north-east of Moncel in Upper Alsace were also repulsed.

VALUE OF ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, July 2.

An Italian official message states: Artillery fire crushed new enemy attacks on Asiago Plateau inflicting heavy losses. We prisoners 127 as well as taking four trench-mortars. British parties southward of Asiago captured prisoners. Our operations in the north-western region of Grappa yielded important positions and 589 prisoners whereof nineteen were officers, and many machine-guns. We captured during June 30 on Monte Valbella, Col del Rosso and Col del Chele four guns, fifteen trench-mortars, fifty-seven machine-guns and thousands of rifles.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian headquarters writing on July 1 says: By the capture of two the heights between Valbella and Valfrenzella the Italians have re-obtained command of the whole of this series of hills east of the Asiago Plateau and between that region and Brenz Valley. The latest success effectually interferes with any serious Austrian menace in this direction, which was always possible as long as Valbella height was in their possession. One of the chief features of the action was the entire superiority of the Italian over the Austrian artillery. The latter seemed incapable of either accurate counter-battery work or interfering seriously with the movement of troops and stores on the lines of communication.

The prisoners are almost entirely composed of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians. Our attacking troops were actually fewer in number than the prisoners taken, which bears out the opinion expressed by a well known General that the Italian victory had added thirty per cent. to their fighting value and detracted an equal amount from the Austrians. The enemy losses on June 29 and 30 were extremely heavy and it must be borne in mind that the opposing troops were among the pick of the Austrian army and commanded by a General in whom the greatest confidence is reposed.

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Amsterdam, July 2.

A telegram from Vienna, dated June 27 says that 80,000 strikers came out in Vienna and Lower Austria, including war industries, last week owing to the reduction of the bread ration. The strikers resumed work on the promise of an increase in wages until the new harvest. The strike in Hungary is more stubborn owing to its political character. A hundred thousand struck in protest against Count Tisza's policy and demanded the resignation of the Government and the carrying out of the original electoral reform proposal.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

AN M. P.'s DEATH.

London, July 3.

Mr. Joseph Allen Baker, Liberal M.P. for Eastern Finsbury since 1905, was taken ill in the House of Commons last evening and died this morning.

[The deceased, who was a Canadian by birth, was head of the big engineering firm Messrs. Baker and Sons, Willesden. He was a member of the London County Council from 1905 to 1908 and was prominently connected with the tramway extension. He initiated and organised interchange of visits between representatives of the Christian Churches of Great Britain and Germany in the interests of international peace and closer friendship, and was Chairman of the Committee of the organisation that was formed. He was 66 years of age.]

U.S. ARMY IN FRANCE

Men Taught by British Officers.

American Headquarters on the British Front, Friday, May 24. The work of the new American army in France is going on with the greatest vigour in all weathers—under the hot sun and along dusty roads, and in the drizzling rain through the French mud, the sticking qualities of which the Americans have quickly learned.

The British officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who are instructing the troops, are working quite as hard as their pupils, and are finding the new men, the "Yanks" as they generally call them, as keen as were the earlier arrivals. "They're quite up to it," was the verdict of a killed Scotch chief instructor regarding the Americans in his class.

The field schools now largely given over to American pupils, represent the highest perfection in institutions of their class. The trenches, the targets, the tactics and the methods of instruction are all the latest developments of actual fighting experience.

In every area where the units of the new army are quartered the men are mingling freely with the "Tommys" and are learning much from the greater experience of the Britishers. The latter, prone to give a familiar name to everything, were puzzled as to how to deal with the newcomers, but they finally fell back on the appellation "Yank," which threatens in this zone at least, to be fixed on the Americans whether they like it or not. Thus far there have been no objections.

As fast as the new units arrive and get settled, hard training work is taken up. The programme differs little from that followed by the first divisions that arrived in France. The men are out on the road every day, while large contingents of the British instructors have been distributed among the British field schools, where the latest points in tactics, trench fighting, grenade operations, muckety, and bayonet practice and machine-gun fire are taken up.

The American army man's pack in this zone will be lighter in his subsequent training. It was found that, with some articles made necessary by close co-operation with the British, the pack had grown beyond practicable dimensions for long marches. All superfluous have now been removed and everything else reduced to a minimum. The effect is observable in the lighter step and greater endurance of the men.

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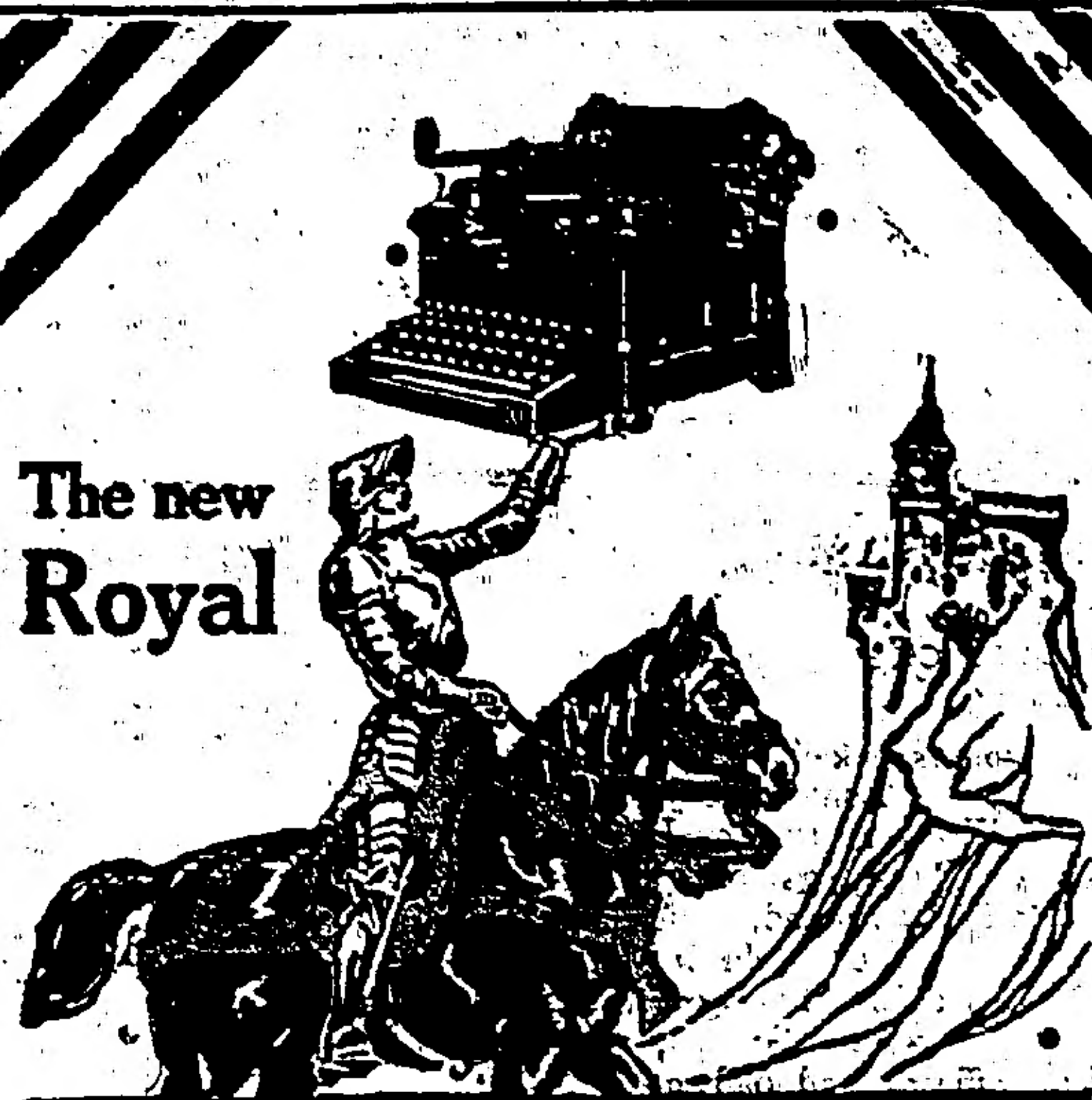
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GENERAL NEWS.

Stewardess and Deserter.
At Middlesex Sessions Mr. Montagu Sharpe, the chairman, commended Ida Bowler, a stewardess at a golf club house at Wembley, for her conduct in securing the arrest of a deserter. Finding the man "apparently asleep in a room at the club she looked him in, telephoned for the police," and "when he managed to open the door said to him: 'If you attempt to get away I will shoot you.'" The man, Arthur John Wilkinson, 29, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of breaking and entering.

A Jurymen and his Duties.
A jurymen summoned in the King's Bench Division asked to be excused, as he was engaged in shipbuilding and had a lot of work in hand. The Judge said the jurymen had better stay that day, and he could go when the case was finished. The Jurymen: We want ships, my lord. The Judge: I know we do, and we want juries. The Jurymen: If there were no ships there would be no juries. Counsel on both sides expressed their willingness to proceed with eleven jurymen and the Judge agreed.

Photographs of a Ship's Crew.
At West Ham Police Court Samuel Cohen, a photographer, of High-street, Stratford, was summoned for entering a prohibited area and with having in his possession a photographic camera and plates without the consent of the competent military authority. The defendant pleaded "Guilty" to a technical offence. Inspector Richardson said that on March 30 it was considered necessary to take the photographs of the crew of a vessel in the Royal Albert Dock. The man authorised to do the work failing to put in an appearance, the defendant was sent for and took the photographs. The defendant was stopped when leaving the docks with the camera and plates in his possession. In answer to Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins, Inspector Richardson said the plates had not been developed. They had no reason to suspect there would be anything other than the photographs of the crew. Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins: Before I deal with the case the plates must be developed. I want to know what is on them. The case was then adjourned, and the Clerk of the Court took possession of the plates to have them developed.

Control of Trade.
Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that the restrictions which have been put upon trade during the war could not automatically be brought to an end the moment the war ceased. In the interest of the State, as well as of the business community, the administration of these controls should be exercised with every possible degree of care, and all the advice they could get from those affected by the controls should be brought to bear, so that no undue hardship might be inflicted. Personally, he was not in sympathy with the continuation of the controls one single day longer than was absolutely necessary in the national interest. After the war, however, there would be in the world a dearth of certain essential foodstuffs and raw materials and of transport facilities. That fact alone made it necessary that there should be some control. The Bill for the extension of the period of control after the war had not been introduced, with the object of setting up any form of permanent State control, or with any ulterior motive of policy. It was only intended that opportunity might be given for the consideration of the problems confronting them and for working out whatever policy might be decided upon. He believed it to be the bounden duty of the Government to see, in conjunction with our Allies and with our overseas Dominions, that our resources of foodstuffs and raw materials were used, in the first instance, for the benefit of ourselves and of our friends, and were not used by present enemies. He urged the importance of the co-operation of business and trade union officials with the Government in meeting the great problems to be dealt with.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Derby's Confidence.

At the annual meeting of the Knutsford Division Conservative Association a letter was read from Lord Derby stating that, contrary to being despondent as to the result of the present war crisis, he was confident that we should beat the Germans both on land and sea. After the war, the letter added, we must do all that is possible to beat the Germans commercially.

War on Rats.

Lord Chaplin and Lord Lambourne have issued an appeal to farmers to wage war on the brown rat. On a moderate estimate, they say, the English countryside is feeding one rat per head of the total population of these islands, and ten rats, apart from what they spoil, will eat a quarter of corn every year, or the bread ration of two people. Farmers are urged to inspect systematically barns, granaries, and dairies, to protect stocks and bags, to make the fullest use of traps, snares, ferrets, dogs, and barn owls. Organised effort is necessary, among other things suggested being the persuading of local scout masters to train and employ their scouts in rat catching.

Brig.-Gen. Asquith.

The Minister of Munitions has appointed Brigadier-General Arthur M. Asquith, D.S.O., to be Controller of the Trench Warfare Department of the Ministry, in succession to Major-General G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O., employed on special duty. Brigadier-General Asquith, Mr. Asquith's third son, on the outbreak of War joined the Anson Battalion of the Naval Division, and went with it to the defence of Antwerp. He completed his training with the Hood Battalion, and went to the Dardanelles, where he was badly wounded. Later he went to France as a lieutenant commander, and it was found necessary to amputate his foot. His career has been one of great distinction. He holds the rank of brigadier-general, and has won the D.S.O. three times.

Export of Woollen Piecegoods.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that it has been decided to consider applications for general licences, for a period not exceeding four months, for shipments of woollen and worsted piece goods to Allied countries, Spain, and destinations outside Europe. It is suggested that exporters should ascertain the extent of their orders and the proportion they propose to ship during this period, and that application should then be made for this proportion. Applications may also be made for general licences for goods to be sent per parcel post. These will be issued separately from general licences granted in respect of ordinary cargo shipments, and will be available at certain specified post offices only. While applications for general licences should be made in respect of orders actually received, they may in special circumstances include an additional quantity to cover prospective small orders.

Trade Relations with France. The Speaker, as President, and Lord Moulton, as one of the vice-presidents, of the Association of Great Britain and France write to bring the Association to the attention of those whose interests and sympathies are affected by the industrial, commercial or agricultural intercourse of the two countries. The Association, they point out, corresponds to "L'Association Franco-Grande-Bretagne" on the other side of the channel, which was founded with a view to making better known, among friendly countries, the ideals and especially the economic aims of France, in order that true reciprocity, founded on mutual understanding, may be established. Its work began last April and it now counts among its supporters some of the most prominent firms and trade associations in the kingdom. The subscription—two guineas—has been kept low, and no entrance fee is charged, as it is felt to be of the first importance to collect a large body of members. All information regarding the Association may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 39, St. James street, S.W.1.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano--A good piano
makes a name for itself
hence the

WEBER

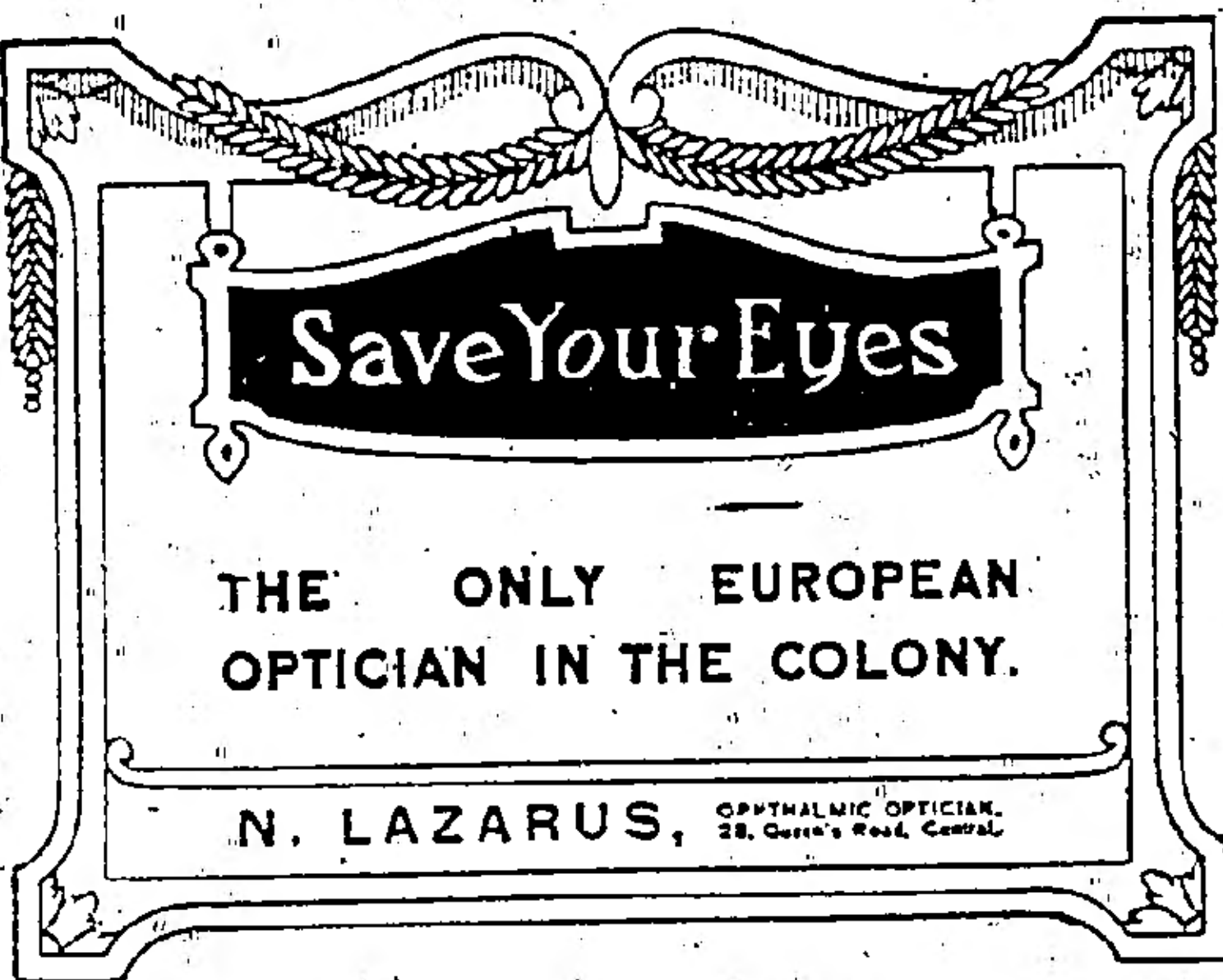
AN UPRIGHT PIANO WITH
THE TONE OF A GRAND.

specially manufactured
for this climate by the

Aeolian Co.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, O.P.T.

GENERAL NEWS.

Breadless Prague.

Thousands of families in Prague and the suburbs have been without a bit of bread for some days, according to the journal *Bohemia*. One day the city authorities had a shortage of 54,000 loaves, and during a recent week it was estimated that the deficit would be a hundred thousand loaves.

Farm Workers' Wages. The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) give notice that they propose to make an Order whereby the "benefits or advantages," which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash for the purpose of any minimum rate for time work, are defined to the supply by an employer to a worker of milk and potatoes. The value of these is to be reckoned at the current wholesale price in the district. The Board will consider any objections lodged within a month.

Richthofen's Epitaph. The following obituary notice was issued by the Commanding General of the German Air Forces, General von Hoepfner: "Baron von Richthofen has not returned from a pursuit of the enemy. He has fallen. The army has lost its generally admired hero, the scout who is irresistible (fortisissimus) and beloved leader. He remains the hero of the German people, for whom he fought and died. His death is a deep wound for his squadron and for the entire air force. The will by which he conquered and led, and which he handed down (vererbte) will heal the wound."—*Reuter*.

The Patriotic Apprentice. Because he wished to join the Royal Air Force a printers' apprentice named Banfield summoned his employers, Messrs. Tinsley and Williams, at Old-street yesterday to show cause why his indentures should not be cancelled. The employers objected on the ground that the lad's training had cost them money and that the firm was engaged on Government work. Mr. Clarke Hall, however, suspended the indentures for the period of the war, saying he would hold no lad bound at the present grave stage of the war, but Banfield would have to return and complete his apprenticeship when the war was over.

SCIENCE FOR ALL.

The Remedy for "Muddling Through."

A report of great importance to the life of the nation has been issued by the Committee which was appointed by the Prime Minister to inquire into the position occupied by natural science in the educational system of Great Britain. Its true significance was clearly indicated and its main objects admirably summed up in an interview with a representative of the *Observer* by Professor E. H. Starling, one of the members of the Committee, and Director of Education on the Food Survey Board of the Ministry of Food.

"The report," he explained, "is anticipation of and preparation for nothing short of a revolution in the intellectual life of the country. Hitherto we have neglected and despised science. We have not understood that it is simply the whole of human experience ordered and classified."

"A State which tries to govern its affairs without science is blind. Every step it takes is a step into unexplored ground, and it only learns by bitter experience, by tumbling into every shell-hole it comes across. That is what we call muddling through—a method of which some people are proud. But look at the frightful cost. By proceeding along these lines we have already lost the flower of our youth. Our politicians, trained in the old school, wander into expeditions and adventures with an absence of foresight and preparation which a scientific man would be ashamed to display in an experiment dealing with the death of a rabbit."

"The question of the future is whether our democracy has learned the bitter lesson that war has taught us—that for survival it must use the laws given by science, or go under. The penalty of sin is death. And sin in this case is a neglect of Nature's laws. The preparation for this revolution must affect every phase of the education and development of the youth of this country. It may be that we shall only get the driving force for these changes when we get our men back from the war, for they are the men who

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON.
LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED
FLAT in Macdonald Road,
from 1st July, all conveniences.
Apply—Box 450, c/o "Hong-
kong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—To employ an
ASSAYER. Apply to Box
1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hong-
kong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To rent complete-
ly FURNISHED HOUSE,
for a period of 6 months or more.
Answers giving particulars to
Box 1401 c/o "Hongkong Tele-
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NOTICES.

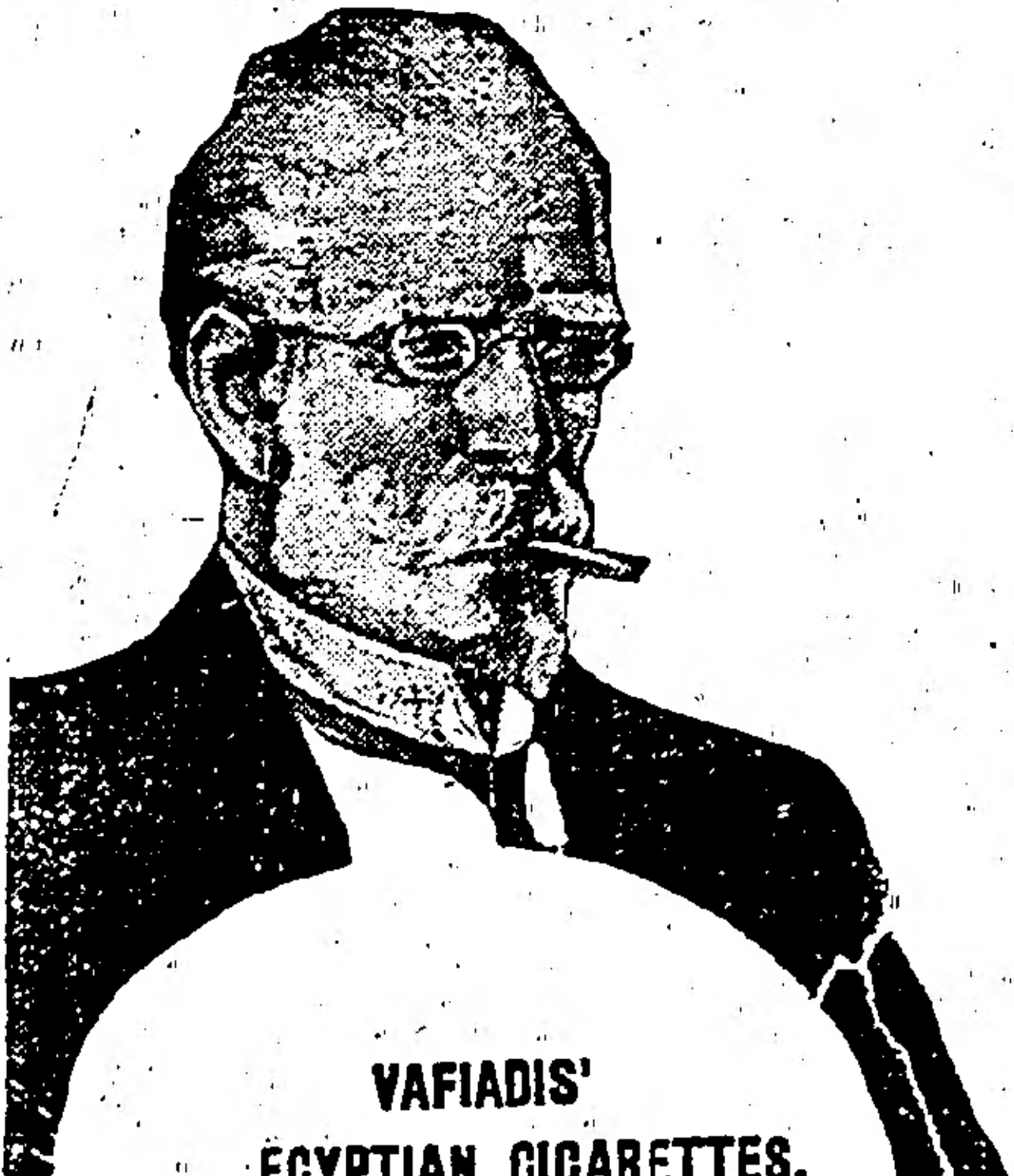


**THE BROWNLOW
FILTER**

British throughout for nearly 30 years—is
a National Necessity everywhere. A copious,
clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with
the water as sparkling as when drawn from
the spring.

Sole Agents: **MUSTARD & CO.**
4, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone 1186

AGENTS IN JOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.



**VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

have come in contact with
realities, and have learned the
issues of life and death. But one
cannot expect the mechanism
of the change to be set out in a
few words, and hence we have
before us a long and, to our
incurious public, probably a
somewhat dull report.

"One of the main points of the
report is that it is necessary not
only to make scientific experts,
but also to educate every individ-
ual in this country so that he
may know of the existence of this
mass of human experience, and
may recognise that behind every
problem with which he is con-
fronted there is the great body of
science to which he can appeal
for a right solution of his diffi-
culties. One example of this
need is shown by a paragraph in
the report, quoted from a corre-
spondent:—

"Scientific research of industri-
al problems is of no use whatever

to uneducated trade. Such a
trade cannot state its needs either
with definition or accuracy. Nor
can it interpret into practice and
utilise the results of research.
Indeed, it does not feel the need
of research, and cannot, therefore,
make a demand for it. In some
trades it will be necessary to wait
for the full development of re-
search schemes until we have a
generation of leaders qualified to
demand and make use of in-
dustrial research."

"The creation of such leaders,"
Professor Starling added, "is one
of the main objects of the changes
advocated in the report."

A German Proverb.
A new German proverb: "Vorn
kommt der Kugelen, hinten
kommt der Ordenstregen." "It
rains lead at the front and laurels
in the rear."

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN ENGLISH MADE

WHITE SHOES

LADIES'

MEN'S

\$5.00 per pair.

\$6.50 per pair.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL
TREATMENT IS REQUIRED

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS,
PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished
Professors of Tropical Medicine.
INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES
AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.

Tel. 345.

22, Queen's Road Central.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

FOR QUALITY
BREAD, PASTRIES, ETC.

ASK FOR A PASS BOOK

OR
LET US SEND YOUR

BREAD

EVERY MORNING.

We guarantee the purity of our Bread.

VICTORIA CAFE, TELEPHONE 2667.

Next to P. & O. Office.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE
ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated Masseurs,
have this day formed the above
Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUOA & Queen's Road Central

Mrs. A. SUOA

Mr. L. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA

NOTICES.

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AND FITTINGS—

FRANK SMITH & CO.

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TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

**YOUR
NAME**

Blank forms have
been sent to every known
address. Please fill same and
return to:—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431.

or to **KELLY & WALSH**
Chater Road.

BY APPOINTMENT

WATSON'S PYERIS

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again." Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Dozen.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

CONFLICTING IDEALS.

The point has often been made, but it cannot be too persistently emphasised, that the present war is a conflict between ideals which are diametrically opposed. That is so in more senses than one, but it is particularly the case in regard to the respective mentalities of the rival warring groups. The Allies, as the whole world knows, are waging war for the safeguarding and preservation of the highest ideals which can animate mankind. Their battle is a battle for freedom and liberty, for the protection of the weak from the oppression of the militarily strong. The Germans and their vassals, on the other hand, openly subscribe to the doctrine that Might is Right; they believe that no scruples of conscience should bar the way to the lust for conquest. The power to rule and to exploit weaker States is a cardinal point in German policy, and in the translation of that desire into action no deed or series of deeds is considered to be wrong or unjust, German "Kultur" takes no thought of the rights of others; it is all for itself.

Once again in the torpedoing of another hospital ship we have had proof that the old spirit animates the Huns. They have not yet been purged of their evil ways. The sinking of the Llandovery Castle and the circumstances associated with the deed stamp the Germans as a people so degraded as to be in a class to themselves. Not only did this ship carry all the regulation lights and the glaring emblem of the Red Cross, but, after the vessel was torpedoed more than a hundred miles from land, the Hun pirates deliberately shelled the boat, while the conduct of the U-boat commander was as brutal as could possibly be conceived. The point about all this is that the incident is so utterly un-British and so terribly callous. It demonstrates the huge gulf between the British and the German conception of warfare: the one all that is honourable, and the other all that is mean, cowardly and despicable. What makes the deed even worse still is the fact that less than a week ago the German Foreign Minister was openly appealing to the Allies to have confidence in Germany's "probity and chivalry." No wonder that the British newspapers should refuse to credit the Germans with any such attributes when crimes so infamous as the one under notice are still carried out by Government order.

In his last speech in the Reichstag, Baron von Kuehlmann indulged in a good deal of whining because Germany's enemies are not inclined to place overmuch faith in the Huns' integrity or honourableness. We wonder if he will now admit, after the Llandovery Castle incident, that the Allies have every reason to entertain doubt of the existence of these qualities among Germans. Chivalry? That is a word which the Huns cannot possibly understand or appreciate. All through the war their conduct has been barbaric, dishonourable and thoroughly devilish. No act has been too low for them to commit; no promise has been too solemn to be broken. The sufferings of the innocent it has never been the German policy to prevent. The sinking of the Llandovery Castle is but one case in an almost unlimited record of crime and brutality. But it is sufficient to show that the old German spirit is still there. And until it is exorcised the Allies can no more think of concluding peace than they can of crediting the modern Huns with anything approaching the true conceptions of probity and chivalry—terms of which the Germans do not know the elementary meaning, but which they do not hesitate to use lightly none the less.

The Siberian Situation.

From the latest news to hand it would appear that the Bolsheviks and the Austro-German ex-prisoners who are supporting them are not to have things all their own way in Siberia, for the territory has now been divided into two departments, each with its own Government, a new capital has been chosen and a military force mainly consisting of Czechoslovaks has been formed. The whole movement, we are told, is being directed by M. Kerensky from outside. This latter piece of information is especially interesting, for it shows that M. Kerensky, who is undoubtedly one of the strong men of Russia, is still a factor to be reckoned with and one who is not prepared to give up in disgust the task of helping his country in this her greatest crisis. We shall watch future developments with deep interest, in the hope that the Russian people may yet, out of the strife and turmoil, find their souls and once again take their rightful place among the nations of the earth.

Britain and Holland.

Sir George Cave, who is one of the British delegates to the War Prisoners Conference at the Hague, performed a graceful act when he expressed his admiration at the fortitude shown by the Dutch nation in bearing the hardships of the war. The position of Holland in the great struggle, sandwiched between the rival belligerents, is none too comfortable one, and in maintaining her neutrality she must at times be driven almost to the point of distraction. It is an unhappy consequence of a war of this world wide character that the populations of nations not directly concerned in it have to suffer almost as much as have the peoples of the warring countries. That cannot be avoided, but it is well that we should not lose sight of the hardships which these neutrals have to bear. Many of these nations, and Holland is among them, dare not display their true feelings; they often have to sit still and bear the strain as best they can. Probably by this time the Dutch people fully realise what victory for Germany would mean; they have before them the example of what the Huns have done to other small contiguous countries. But though they may not be able at the moment to enter the lists on one side or the other, we can only hope with Sir George Cave that by facilitating agreement in the present negotiations between Britain and Germany, Holland will form a link of friendship uniting the Anglo-Dutch nations and leading to a better and closer understanding of one another.

A Serious Public Loss.

The sudden death of Viscount Rhonda removes from our midst one of the best known and most successful of our public men. It is only just over a year since Lord Rhonda took over the somewhat thankless duties attaching to the office of Food Controller. In this post his well-known organising ability and wide experience of commercial affairs were of the utmost value, and from the first it was evident that if the problem of dealing satisfactorily with our food could be solved it would be by Lord Rhonda, despite all that the submarine menace might be able to do. Only a little over two years ago Lord Rhonda was slain Mr. D. A. Thomas, M. P., known as a politician interested chiefly in industrial affairs and in the welfare of the workers, more particularly in the miners. His ability as a great organiser was put to a very severe test in the realisation of the Cambrian Coal Combine, an achievement which he carried through with wonderful success, with much benefit to the nation and credit to himself. Chiefly because of his work in this direction he was raised to the Peerage and in the last New Year's Honours he received a Viscountcy—a thoroughly deserved tribute to his worth as Food Controller, in which office he will long be remembered as having been singularly successful. It will be an extremely difficult matter to find a successor to Lord Rhonda, but the work he did and the manner in which he did it will no doubt serve as a splendid incentive to his successor.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S VALUE LIES IN HIS ABILITY TO THINK INDIVIDUALLY AND ACT COLLECTIVELY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 25th anniversary of the marriage of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday the following cases (all Chinese) were notified:—Five of spotted fever (three fatal), five of plague (four fatal) one of enteric (fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence—each of small-pox and diphtheria.

Returned After Twenty Years.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese, who has just arrived back from America, was charged with the unlawful possession of a small pocket revolver and seventy-three rounds of ammunition. It appeared that the man had been away for over twenty years. He had tried to conceal the arms. A fine of \$200 was imposed and the arms confiscated.

Shopkeepers in Trouble.

At the Police Court this morning, Inspector Terrett appeared to prosecute in eight summonses against tradesmen of the Shaikwan and Sai Wan Ho districts. The offences were in respect of faulty weights and scales and also for improperly storing kerosene. Mr. J. R. Wood, who heard the cases, imposed fines aggregating over \$150 and confiscated the scales and oil in some of the cases. One man had no less than six tins of kerosene stored in a wooden cubicle, the tins being covered with a heap of matting. His Worship pointed out the dangerousness of such storing, and fined him \$25.

Dairy Farm Bags.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing seven hemp bags, the property of the Dairy Farm Co., at Pokfulam. It appeared that the second defendant, a marine hawk, was arrested for carrying the bags and then stated that the first defendant gave them to him. Both men accused each other of the theft, and Mr. A. Stevenson, the assistant manager of the Company, identified the bags as the Company's property. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 each, or three weeks' hard labour.

Weak Mind a Good Defence.

A Chinese, whose clothing was sadly dilapidated, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. It was some time before he succeeded in grasping the nature of the charge, and Inspector Brown said that the man was of weak intellect. It was also stated that the man had been banished three times, the last time for life. His Worship remarked that if the man was not responsible for his actions he was not responsible for coming back. As defendant has been certified weak-minded by a doctor, his Worship said that he would mark the charge "withdrawn."

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realises he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MOUTRIE AND CO.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd. was held at the Offices of the company in Shanghai on June 28, when Mr. E. C. Pearson presided, supported by Messrs. W. J. Isenman and F. J. Hinton, directors. The attendance represented 1,822 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts for the twelve months terminating March 31 last having been in your hands for some few days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

In moving their adoption, it is with pleasure that the Board place before you such a satisfactory result on the year's business. In fact the net profit for the year, \$73,822.32, is the best your Board has been able to lay before you since the inception of the Company. This sum added to the carry forward of \$14,191.42 from March 31, 1917, leaves a divisible balance of \$88,013.74 which your Board recommends be divided as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent, absorbing	\$30,340.00
Commission to managing Director and bonus to foreign staff	7,208.80
Reserve account	10,000.00
Exchange fluctuations account	10,000.00
Stock reserve account	10,000.00
To carry forward to new account	15,964.84
	\$88,013.44

At first sight this appropriation may appear rather too conservative as far as reserves are concerned, but in a business like ours, to conserve our reserves is most important in these days of war. The future for a trade in luxuries will by no means be an easy one. This is the third year in succession that we have recommended a 10 per cent. dividend and during that period we have written considerable sums off buildings, etc. for depreciation and built up reserves which if you pass our recommendation of to-day will stand at:—

Reserve account	\$40,000
Stock reserve account	30,000
Exchange fluctuations	15,000
Totalling	\$85,000

With such reserves your business is now on an exceptionally sound basis.

Reserve account of \$40,000 invested in your business, calls for no special comment. Stock Reserve account of \$30,000 was explained to you last year when this account was started, and represents a margin of safety against the enhanced cost of your stocks which may decrease in value should the present war come to a termination and cause a consequent possibility of a fall in stock values.

Exchange fluctuation account of \$15,000 was also explained to you fully last year. Exchange this year on March 31, was 4/4½. March 31 last year it was 3/4½; and March 31, 1916, the quotation was 2/9½. These rapid advances naturally affect the silver values of our stocks in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Our loss therefore on the silver revaluation of our stocks at these places has to be written down. This silver loss you may be glad to hear has so far been written off working account. But should we come up against hard times and silver further advance, we have considered it advisable to have this reserve as a margin of safety and confidently look for your approval.

The addition to our factory referred to last year has been completed and the cost, \$13,629.53, has been added to buildings account. This addition has been of great service to the earning capacity of the Company and I do not think I am giving away any trade secrets when I tell you that we turned out no less than 322 pianos last year, all of which commanded a ready sale in the Far East, constituting tangible appreciation of the quality and popularity of the instruments we manufacture.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

More Attractive Programmes.

Last evening an appreciative audience witnessed one of the best performances that has been seen at a local cinema for a long time. The British Gazette is peculiarly interesting; the two episodes of the "Seven Pearls," showing Molly King at her forlornest and prettiest, are packed with thrills; while comedy is amply provided for in "We Never Sleep," a two-part Lonesome Luke absurdity in which this eccentric individual, ably assisted by Sam Big Bad, Jameson, and Bebe Daniels, with a long-suffering baby, provides a hilarious half-hour. The performance concludes with a cartoon in which Chang Lee, with a quag and a most expansive smile, shows off the paces of his wonderful mule.

On Sunday evening, "The Ginks" make their first appearance in Hongkong, dividing the programme with the next two episodes of "Jades." They are a company that have come here with a big reputation and we have no doubt that Hongkong will confirm the verdict passed upon them by India, Burma, and the Straits.

Germans Posing as Swiss.

Carl Wegmann, of the German Landsturm, who has been masquerading in England since war broke out as a Swiss, was at Manchester sentenced to six months for making false declarations. His wife was sentenced to three months.

Turning to the accounts you will have noticed that we have effected the following depreciation:—

Buildings	\$5,529.58
Furniture, etc., from \$2,247.08 to \$4,845.49	
Bad and doubtful debts	\$2,676.42
and placed as reserve against bad and doubtful debts	\$5,387.80.

Assets, cash on March 31, amounted to \$52,432.13 as against \$37,336.23 last year.

Sundry Debtors last year amounted to \$73,223.83, this year \$68,684.09, a decrease of \$6,539.74, which in view of our increased turnover, is most satisfactory.

Stocks show an increase of \$29,128.50, as against last year, largely accounted for by purchases of timber and manufacturing materials, and larger stocks carried by our southern branches.

All our staff have worked exceedingly well to achieve this satisfactory result, and in recommending the bonus proposed to them the Board wishes to thank them for their loyalty and keenness in spite of their depletion in numbers; in this I of course include the members of all our branches.

I have no hesitation in saying that I trust you will use the bonus proposed by the Board. With these remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, but before putting it to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the report and accounts as printed be adopted: proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. J. Isenman.

That Mr. E. W. Godfrey be re-elected a director of the company: proposed by Mr. H. Brownell and seconded by Mr. Harvey.

That the directors' fees be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, the extra \$200 to go to the Chairman of the directors in addition to his ordinary share of the fees: proposed by Mr. E. Brownell, seconded by Mr. W. S. Watson.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected additional directors of the company: proposed by Mr. W. S. Watson, seconded by Mr. E. Wellbelove.

That the next annual general meeting of the company be held during the month of June or July, 1919: proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Isenman.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If any Civil Servant is to be reckoned indispensable it must surely be Mr. H. J. Creedy, O.B., whom Lord Milner has appointed his private secretary at the War Office. Colonel Seely, when Secretary of State for War, "discovered" Mr. Creedy among the young men of the War Office staff and made him his private secretary, and so well has he fulfilled the duties of that arduous office that five successive War Ministers have been at pains to retain him in the same capacity.

The bookcase which the Lord Mayor "unveiled" recently as a commemoration of Sir Edward Clarke's connection with the City of London College, was an appropriate symbol. For all his life Sir Edward has been a great reader. He shares the views of that great lawyer the late Lord Bowen as to the absolute necessity for brain workers to read fiction as a recreation.

If the late Mr. Fenwick's deliberate oratory delighted nervous young journalists, so did that of Henry Broadhurst, whose rate of delivery averaged 80 words a minute. But the slow speaker is not always easy to the practised stenographer. Rapid speech acts as a pace-maker to the recording hand, and the pencil "flows." In recording slow intermittent speech the flow of writing is broken, the pencil moves in a succession of hops and jerks. The reporting of the very deliberate speech may be more fatiguing than that of a man who is always half a sentence ahead of the racing stenographer.

Not many of the city-upon-sea dwellers who are bewailing the drastic curtailment of the Brighton train service can recall the memorable Easter Monday in 1852 when the first excursion train "put out" from London Bridge to Brighton. The tickets were to be bought at the station for the wonder-train which was to leave the terminus at 8 o'clock. At 6.30 the police were summoned to control the crowd that had collected. Two hours later the train hauled by four engines drew out. Two more engines and extra coaches joined up at New Cross, and the completed train reached Brighton in five hours.

From the North comes the news that a new license has been refused to the Ferry Inn, Rownesth, though the application was made on behalf of a reputable tenant by the factor (steward) of E.R.H. Princess Louise, to whom the inn belongs. The loss of the license is no new thing; it has lapsed before, so it may be renewed again in less than a year. Not so very long ago the house was practically rebuilt from designs prepared by a London architect under the direction of the Princess, who was also responsible for the theme and colour scheme of an attractive signboard.

Before the war we were made familiar with a commercial maxim: "Too old at 40." Now the man of 50 is not considered to be beyond shouldering a rifle in his country's defence. It suggests that the middle-aged man stands in need of some protection where the business employer joins issue with the Government. A number of old stagers may be called out of their occupations which they have followed for a considerable number of years, and which they have retained possibly by virtue of faithful and diligent service. When they have been called up and entered the fray, and when in due season the war drags its slow length to an end and the veterans are disbanded, will they be able to take up their old tasks at the same address?

What guarantee, it may be asked, has the man who has spent his whole life in one firm that when the war is over he will be reinstated in his employment? His former employer may have "gone west," and his successor may be inclined to introduce "new blood" among his employees. "Too old at 40" may again become a commercial slogan. It is a hazard of patriotism against which the Government might well protect the veteran.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 144 Spr. A.N. Bootes, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 30.6.18.

Posting.

No. 882 Pte. P. T. Ohlvers is posted to the Signalling Section.

Leave.

Lieut. R. J. Stevenson is granted 6 months' leave, from 17.7.18 to 1.1.19. No. 683 Pte. F. E. Hall, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from date of departure. Spr. W. H. B. Musket, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, on medical grounds, from 9.7.18. Spr. C. M. McInnes, Eng. Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, from 2.7.18. Gnr. A. E. Ompson, Art. Coy., is granted 1 month extension of leave, from 6.7.18.

Equipment Board.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, 8th July; Friday, 19th July; Monday, 29th July.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain Armstrong, V. D., state:—

Parades at Balchra Battery:—Monday, 8th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Thursday, 11th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.B.F. Class only.

Friday, 12th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill; 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell, state:—

5th July to 12th July:—E. L. manning nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley, Lieut. Mun, 2nd Lieut. Templeton, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Matthews.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Balchra at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursday for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1) examination. Class 2, at Balchra at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Friday for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants Overend and Parsons, R.E., and Sgt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY. Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 12th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.

Saturday, 6th July.—Inter-Section Rifle Competition at King's Park Range Teams of one N.C.O. and 5 men (i.e. the Section Commander and 5 other men) from each section. Section Commanders are to notify the members of their teams. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U.S.R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follows:—

2.45 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections. 3.15 p.m. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sections. 3.45 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Sections. 4.15 p.m. Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 Sections.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground, Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress, Drill order. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 11th July.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Shum's Advice.

During a conversation between Wu Ting-fang, Li Lit-chuan, Mok Wing-ang, Lam Po-yik and a number of high officials in regard to the present situation, Shum Chun-han declared that the President wanted peace as soon as possible, but for the Premier and his followers. Now Lung Oshai-kwong is recruiting Northern troops and will come back with a Northern army at an early date; therefore the important step to be taken at present is to attack Hainan.

Shum made President.

The Parliament and the Senate have decided to elect Shum Chun-han as the President of the Union Military Government.

Military Proposals.

It has been decided to raise the blockade of Luichow and to send the troops to attack Kingchow from On Ting and Man Cheong districts.

Censorship Delays.

The Postmaster General has requested the Authority to abolish the censorship in the Post Office on the ground that there are at least 250,000 postal packets a month and the communications would be very much delayed if they have to pass the censorship.

Armed Robbery Case.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this afternoon, with committing an armed robbery at Shekuiwan. It was stated by the Police that the four men, who were in two boats, boarded a junk laden with rice and other merchandise, and, after levelling pistols and other arms at the crew, drove them all down below and battened the hatches. The junk was then taken into Chinese territory where it was emptied of all its cargo and sold, the crew then being released. The value of the cargo was \$500. The robbers still retained possession of the junk, and, sailing from Chinese territory, returned to Hongkong, where the Police, who were already in possession of certain information, arrested them. The case was adjourned.

(as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters, T. E. T. MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 8th July.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 9th July.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 10th July.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress as above.

Friday, 12th July.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters. MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 8th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 11th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 8th July, and Friday, 12th July.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday), Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Wednesday, 10th July.—5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 13th July.—1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

Notice.

Sergeants' Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th July. All members not on duty to attend.

THE LATE VISCOUNT RHONDDA.

A Character Sketch.

The following is an extract from a character sketch of the late Viscount Rhondda, whose death is reported to-day, written in the *Review of Reviews* by Mr. George A. Greenwood on the occasion of his being made a Baron.

The son of a middle-class father who was interested in the opening up of the Rhondda, the most celebrated coal valley in the world, at the time when the tremendous value of the local fuel for naval and maritime purposes had just been discovered, Lord Rhondda had the great advantage of the best education that England can offer. After a period of private tuition, he went to Cambridge and became a scholar of Caius and Jesus Colleges, taking his M. A. at the former house. Returning to industrial Wales, he thus entered commercial life enormously fortified by a wide knowledge and breadth of outlook, a quality singularly lacking among so many of his contemporaries. But D. A. Thomas, the coal king, has ever remained D. A. Thomas the scholar and student, and the result is seen wherever his interests and activities have turned.

In the building up of the Cambrian Combine and its constituent branches, Lord Rhondda had as a sound foundation the success that had attended his father's earlier labours, but the secret of his great achievements lies undoubtedly in the possession of an extremely keen business sense and a personality of amazing force and strength. There is not a scrap of evidence to show that he has consciously striven for the power of which he now finds himself possessed. It is his natural aversion to the waste involved in overlapping, in competition, in the duplication of staffs, and the cutting in prices, going on in the South Wales coal trade, rather than the loss of unchallenged and unbridled supremacy, by which he has ultimately ascended to his present position in the world's commercial circles. This is the most reassuring fact emerging from long observance of his career. Had he schemed, or plotted, or manoeuvred for power with the single aim of assuming a dictatorship, the world must have been greatly disturbed by the portent of his acquisitions. But the world accepts it calmly, almost with indifference.

Yet he is a man of strong and determined will. He is not easily thwarted. Witness his stand on the occasion of the great Rhondda strike in 1911. It arose from a very trifling matter. A mere handful of men were originally concerned. But Lord Rhondda declined to yield, and, sooner than break with conviction, he entered upon one of the bitterest conflicts in our industrial history. But if he fought bitterly he fought cleanly, a tribute which he readily pays to those who opposed him. Furthermore, he showed neither vindictiveness nor recrimination. Gracefully, it is said, he offered to feed the strikers' children, and as gracefully the workers declined his offer.

He has very high conceptions of the obligations of public service. For many years he represented Cardiff (which owes so much of its prosperity to his commercial genius) in Parliament, and although he rebelled at the dictation of party whips, he was among the most active and useful of the private members of the House. A more notable example of his services to the country is seen in his commercial mission to the United States and Canada, which he undertook on behalf of the Minister of Munitions. The industry across the Atlantic was, before his advent, in a state of confusion and chaos, but by harmonising, accelerating and economising production Mr. Thomas (as he then was), performed a service of the utmost value, placing his country under an obligation which can never be discharged. These negotiations were conducted without fear or reward. He gave over five months' most valuable time to this most important task,

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and personally defrayed the whole of his expenses during that period. I know of no other man with Lord Rhondda's immense responsibilities who can point to such evidence of disinterested endeavours for the public good.

His commercial life helps us to measure his character and his outlook, but much more may be gathered from his private relationships. Pictured as dull, hard, taciturn, no estimate could be more wide of the mark. Amid the glorious surroundings of his palatial home at Llanwrn Park, he is always charming company, and indeed is often merry, almost with the merriment of youth. At the Cardiff Institute of Engineers, where the South Wales coalowners meet, one may regularly see him arm-in-arm with a colleague, tripping lightly up or down the stairs, frequently laughing gaily at some joke or witticism, whilst the staff at Cambrian Buildings are ever ready to testify to his geniality and his kindness. Among those South Wales miners whose fortunes he holds, as it were, in the very hollow of his hands there is respect and esteem; only a few are moved with fear and distrust. His lordship told the writer of a conversation he had had with a leading Socialist, who, after a long argument, exclaimed, "Look here, D. A., when we are not hating you we love you."

Such is Lord Rhondda; with twice the power of many of the American industrial magnates, he is honoured where they are cursed. He may be a despot, but without he is a benevolent despot. With him the direction of that vast industrial enterprise may be left in safety. But the dangers of this growing commercial mastery are none the less manifest. Give unprincipled tyrants control of such interests, and the storm-clouds would hang in perpetuity over the great workshops of the world.

A Clergyman Divorced.

In the Divorce Court, London, Mr. Justice Horridge granted a decree nisi to Mrs. Label Ann Jane Griffiths, wife of Rev. William Wigley Griffiths.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

"ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY."

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—As a soldier of the American Army, let me tell you how much I appreciate your editorial published to-day in the *Telegraph* on "Anglo-American Amity."

Yours etc.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER.
Hongkong, July 4, 1918.

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WWEI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	8th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	9th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	11th July at 3 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	12th July at 3 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong July 5, 1918.

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CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjiuwong	Kobe & Moji	in port	4th July	Macassar
Tjimanock	Amoy	6th July	10th July	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	9th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	14th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues., 9th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loangsang	Fri., 12th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 18th July at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the "KWARANG" and "VITA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Obolow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The O.S.K.'s Profits

The profits of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the last business term have increased by about 50 per cent. but since a larger amount will be set aside for increasing the salaries of employees and for reserves, the net profit will show an increase of only about 40 per cent. over the preceding term, amounting to Y.25,600,000. It is reported that management will fix the dividend at 60 per cent.

Swatow's Shipping.

At Swatow the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared during the quarter which ended in December, 1917, was 396 vessels of 445,980 tons, showing, on comparison with the same quarter in 1916, a decrease of 158 vessels and 230,575 tons. The percentages of the various flags were 1.9 per cent. American; 62.0 per cent. British; 3.7 per cent. Dutch; 24.7 per cent. Japanese; 5.4 per cent. Norwegian; and 2.3 per cent. Chinese.

Danish East Asiatic Co.

The annual report of the Danish East Asiatic Company stated that the general rebuilding of Danish commerce, which has suffered considerable damage by the war, is in a large degree dependent upon the Danish mercantile marine. But the whole of the existing Danish merchant fleet is not in a position to bring to the country one-half of the ordinary needs, and for a long time after the conclusion of the war it will only be possible to obtain a small amount of foreign tonnage for that purpose. For the time being the tonnage resources of the world are cut off so far as imports to Denmark are concerned, but even when they are again available the general shortage of tonnage will continue to be a serious matter for that country. Owing to the shortage of shipbuilding materials no progress has been made in carrying out the large orders for motor-ships mentioned in the previous year's report.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. C. McAlister, supernumerary chief officer, Kaifong, has resigned; Mr. A. E. Valades, second officer, Fatsan, has gone second officer, Kaifong; Mr. R. G. Butcher has been appointed second officer, Sungkiang; Mr. H. P. Hope, chief officer, Sunning, has gone master, Changchow; Captain E. Finlayson, of the Changchow, is on leave; Mr. R. Adamson has been appointed chief officer, Sunning; Mr. W. C. Oxbridge has been appointed second officer, Fatsan; Captain E. B. Simons, of the Yingchow, is on leave; Mr. R. Umpleby, second officer, Singkiang, has gone second officer, Fengtien; Mr. R. T. Thompson, second officer, Fengtien, has gone second officer, Singkiang; Mr. T. R. Rasmussen, from leave, has gone second officer, Hsin Peking; Mr. H. George has been appointed chief engineer, Sungkiang; Mr. J. Robson, chief engineer, Huichow, has gone second officer, same ship; Mr. T. M. Love has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Sunning; Mr. W. M. Stewart, chief engineer, Yingchow, has gone second engineer, Ngankin; Mr. R. R. Hutcheon, second engineer, Ngankin, is on reserve; Mr. E. Thorburn, second engineer, Sunning, has gone chief engineer, Yingchow; Mr. J. B. McCee has been appointed chief engineer, Huichow; Mr. J. H. Pennington, second engineer, Huichow, has gone supernumerary third engineer, Fatsan; Mr. J. S. Robinson, second officer, Luenhoo, has resigned; Mr. P. Poviga, from reserve, has gone supernumerary second officer, Luenhoo; Mr. H. D. Iffla, chief engineer, Yuensang, has gone second engineer, Loksang; Mr. J. G. Thorburn has been appointed chief engineer, Yuensang; Mr. J. McArthur, second engineer, Loksang, is on leave; Mr. C. Compton, third engineer, Irene, has gone third engineer, Hainkong; Captain H. Braister, of the Suian, has resigned; Mr. F. Wittams, chief officer, Suitai, has resigned; Mr. P. E. Marsh, chief officer, Kocho, has gone master, Suian; Mr. A. M. Wallenius, chief engineer, Shungcheong, has resigned; Mr. J. Sandberg has been appointed third engineer, Chingchow; Mr. J. D. Carswell, third officer, Van Waerwijk, is on leave; Mr. J. D. Thwaites has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Van Waerwijk; Mr. C. McAlister has been appointed chief officer, Glenfaloch; Mr. B. Ferrao, third engineer, Van Waerwijk, has gone third engineer, Glenfaloch.

THE TRIBUNAL.

SECOND SITTING THIS AFTERNOON.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's Cases.

The Hongkong General Military Service Tribunal held its second sitting this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Chairman of the Tribunal) presided, and the other members present were:—Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. G. S. Archbutt, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. O. Long, Lieut. Col. Passby, C.B.A., and Mr. G. M. Young, with Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of the Tribunal).

Jardine, Matheson's Staffs. The first cases considered were the staffs of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Of these, the following had been passed as fit for service:—Messrs. G. H. Piercy, A. B. Stewart, K. de O. Longmire, A. Macdonald, N. L. Raiton, P. Tod, A. C. Davison, R. M. Austin, D. McMurray, J. B. Harling, W. W. Mackenzie, and A. O. Johnstone.

The following men of military age in the service of the company had been declared unfit:—E. J. Surman, N. MacIntyre, O. Hodgson and D. L. W. Williams.

The Chairman said that the members of the Tribunal had carefully considered the written matter which had been sent to them by Mr. Landale. With regard to war service as regarded the Hongkong office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., they noticed that at the outbreak of war the European staff was 25, and others, including one lady, 24. To-day the European staff was reduced from 35 to 28, including some juniors who had been engaged locally, and the other non-European staff had been increased from 24 to 28. Already 15 of the Europeans out of the Hongkong office had left for military service. From the whole of the Far East 83 men had either already left or were under orders to do so. With regard to the Shipping Office, the Tribunal had carefully considered the report from Mr. Sutherland. As to the importance of shipping and its relation to Imperial interests, the Tribunal fully recognised it and would not ask for anything further. The question as regarded the Shipping Office was a question of individual cases. In this office there were seven seniors and four juniors at the outbreak of war, making a total of 11. The reduction that had taken place in this office since the war was from 11 to 6. The Tribunal also gathered from the report from Mr. Sutherland that the firm was prepared to allow to go Mr. McDonald, 21 years of age, single, for whom the firm did not oppose exemption, and also Mr. Raiton, 24 years of age and single, who was asking for two or three months in view of domestic arrangements. The firm did not oppose his going. The Tribunal understood with regard to this reduction in the Shipping Office from 11 at the outbreak of war to 6 to-day, that the firm asks for the exemption of Mr. Longmire and Mr. Tod.

Mr. Landale:—We are only able to allow these reductions because Mr. Orchard is shortly due back and we are to have Mr. Williams from our Japan office. Our shipping office in Shanghai is very short-staffed.

The Chairman, continuing, said the Tribunal understood that in the case of Mr. McMurray, Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, that he was very shortly going to Bombay to look after ships that had been requisitioned by the Government. That was really Government work. With regard to the Insurance Department, it was understood that one of the gentlemen in this office had been ordered home on doctor's orders. He had previously been discharged from the army. The others left were Mr. Piercy and Mr. Davison. With regard to these two gentlemen, the firm asked for exemption.

Mr. Landale:—Before the war we had three Europeans in this office and we have now only two—one short of the pre-war staff.

THE NEW GERMAN TAXES.

Features of the Effort to Meet War Expenses.

In the "tax on transactions" imposed by the new German budget, according to a London review of the arrangement, "the rate is increased from one per thousand to five per thousand, but, even more important than this, the Government, by withdrawing the prohibition to charge the tax on the consumable goods, has opened the door to a new series of indirect taxes. The effect of this can be judged when it is remembered that the tax is not levied once only, but at every stage in production, so that the ultimate charge represents a whole series of 1 per cent. tolls, multiplied according to the number of hands through which the goods pass during manufacture. A further innovation is the levying of the tax on services as well as sales, so that now the barber, the doctor, the lawyer, must all pay the tax and pass it on to his client.

"The most startling innovation is the new tax to be levied on interest paid by banks of all kinds on deposits. At the end of each year the institutions must make a return of the total sum paid in this way in interest, and pay a tax varying from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent.

"How the tax is expected to work is explained by one journal in the following example: A man with a deposit of 1,000 marks in a co-operative bank receives, say, 4 per cent. interest; the co-operative bank re-deposits the sum in a co-operative central bank at 4½ per cent.; the central bank in a 'great bank' at 4½ per cent. On the original interest of 40 marks the tax is levied at the rate of 75 per cent., on the second interest of 42.5 marks at 4.28 per cent., on the 'great bank' interest of 45 marks at 3.85 per cent., so that in the end the original depositor will have the sum of 3.41 marks deducted from the 40 marks interest. The obvious result of this is that the small man will deposit at once in the 'great bank,' and the power of the few institutions that already dominate German finance will be enormously increased."

The Chairman asked if Mr. Landale had anything to say regarding the importance of this branch of the firm.

Mr. Landale replied that he considered both Marine and Fire Insurance to be in the essential interests of the Colony.

Mr. Lee also added words to a similar effect.

The Chairman said that with regard to the Imports and Exports Department, the Tribunal understood that the firm were prepared to allow Mr. Johnstone, aged 19 years, single, who did not ask for exemption, and Mr. McKenzie, aged 19 years, single, who also did not ask for more than three months exemption, to go. This department, it was understood, had been reduced from 10 Europeans before the war to five to-day.

Mr. Landale mentioned that two men were already on their way out from home. With regard to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Austin, the former was head bookkeeper and the firm could not spare him, and Mr. Austin was one of the very few confidential assistants left. The firm asked for exemption in both these cases.

The Chairman then asked each of the men brought before it if he had anything to say, the replies in every instance being in the negative.

After consideration in camera, the Chairman announced that Messrs. Johnstone and Macdonald would be called up, that Mr. Raiton and Mr. Mackenzie would be given three months' exemption, and that the rest of the staffs would be exempted.

Messrs. H. E. Holland, H. M. McTavish, W. J. Singer and Lee, of the China Sugar Refinery Co., were also exempted.

Other Cases.

The other cases dealt with were:—G. E. Goldsborough—Steward, Hongkong Club.—Passed. V. Findlay Smith—Barrister-at-Law.—Passed. W. F. Gibbins, Messrs. Wilkinsons, Haywood and Clark.—Three months' exemption.

TITLES IN CANADA.

The Movement for Their Abolition.

Aggressively democratic, Canada has taken a "no aristocracy" stand and is vigorously protesting that she wants no more hereditary titles conferred upon her sons. From the discussion in the Canadian papers we gather that while most Canadians are agreed that the ennobled Canadians are "mighty fine fellows," some apprehension is felt about their sons, while "heaven alone knows what the crop of grandsons will be like." No great opposition is expressed to those titles such as knighthood, which are purely personal and cease with the death of the holder. It is the hereditary principle which is opposed. As Sir Robert Borden's memorial to the Home Government expressed it—"he protested against 'a system which would indefinitely perpetuate arbitrarily for some members of the community a titular distinction or status of honor, and, on the other hand, to imply a position of special, ill-defined, prestige, to which there is not and can not be assigned any obligation or function in the activities of Canadian national life.'"

The Toronto Saturday Night remarks: "The hereditary title is to go into the discard so far as Canada is concerned if the will of the people as represented by the House of Commons prevails. Since the decision of the Cabinet to control title-giving is backed by an overwhelming body of Canadian public sentiment, it is not probable that the British Government will refuse the request and insist on scattering hereditary honours over a land where they are unwelcome."

Saturday Night is entitled to take a moiety of credit to itself for helping to crystallise public sentiment on this particular question, for it has always strenuously opposed the bestowal of hereditary titles on Canadian citizens as an exotic and unhealthy growth; and has also criticised the reckless creation of ordinary knighthoods, based solely on the magnitude of the recipient's bank account.

"Many knighthoods have been bestowed on *honoris causa*, to which no exception could be taken, but many more have tended merely to excite resentment and ridicule. Until lately, however, the public as a whole has treated the question lightly and shrugged its shoulders, until the danger of a titular hereditary aristocracy, based on purely commercial success, became apparent."

Canada recognises that however much the King of England may be the "font of honour" in theory, the Prime Minister has most to say about it, and in these matters—say the Canadian papers—the Canadian and not the English Prime Minister should have the last word. The Saturday Night proceeds:—

"Whether the Prime Minister will be successful in inducing the Crown to denature existing hereditary titles by providing that they shall be canceled on the deaths of the present holders is doubtful, but it is an effort that deserves to succeed. Already the knudges have been taken out of them by the action of the Government, which will be a permanent record of both official and private opinion."

"The request that the Dominion Cabinet should have the right of revising all lists of titles except those granted for military service in this war, is both reasonable and necessary. There is good reason to believe that a little group of Canadians of both sexes, resident in London, England, have made a business of wire-pulling for titles of themselves and their friends, and they are more than suspected of meddling in military honours also. Their activities must have been a source of embarrassment to the Borden Administration, which naturally is blamed by people who do not understand how many wheels within wheels have been worked in connection with titular honour. The Prime Minister no doubt desired to put a curb on the machinations of this group, with which he must be familiar."

Some of the London papers have been hoist by their own petard, and are following up immediately. Large day.

Canada's iconoclastic temper. For example, the *Guardian* writes:—

"A few years ago the House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution for the abolition of all hereditary titles. Members did not really desire anything of the kind; they just took that (rather silly) way of closing a discussion initiated by one of their number who was not popular. But what seemed mere matter of sport at Westminster is regarded seriously in Canada; and there is no doubt that we shall have to reckon with the resolution in a similar general assembly of British Columbia, as well as another of like import about to be introduced into the Dominion House of Commons by a former Minister of the Crown. Canadians do not appear to be troubling themselves about the grant of hereditary honours in the Empire generally, but only with their best-wish on 'citizens of the Dominion.' But you cannot have hereditary titles in one part of the Empire and not in another, and we shall hope in time to see a reasonable number of really distinguished Canadian peers. It is a far cry to the days when a House of Barons was actually in contemplation as part of a projected Canadian Parliament. Pitt did not object to the proposal in principle, but the spirit of the age was already too democratic to make it feasible. Meanwhile, one branch of the hereditary aristocracy at home still takes its style from North-American territory, the Baronets of Nova Scotia having been instituted by Charles I with a view to promote the colonisation of that Province."

GERMAN ARMY'S HIGH HOPES.

Revelations in Diary of an Officer.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, France.—A diary was found on the body of a German officer of the 26th Division, killed south of Hebuterne on April 6.

It reveals the high hopes of the German Army before their great offensive of March 21, their enormous concentration of troops and guns, and their ambitious plans of driving a wedge between the French and British armies by hurling all their weight against our own front and advancing "in a westerly direction to the ports of Boulogne, Abbeville, &c."

The enemy's tactics of breaking off attacks where they are checked and moving at once to another sector where the chance of success may be greater are noted by the German diarist, and this plan is exactly what has been adopted by the German High Command since March 21.

The following are extracts from the diary:—

March 18.—At last we are getting further information about operations on this front. In three armies, huge masses of troops are marching forward. In the salient south of Arras, attacks will be launched at three different points, the code names for which will be Michael 1, 2, 3. Zero day is to be called "Michael Day." This name is also the symbol for the German Michael's day of revenge.

The general line of advance is in a westerly direction to the ports of Boulogne, Abbeville, &c., in order to separate the British from the French. If France is left to herself, she will come to terms quickly; therefore the chief blows are to be directed against the British. The preparations have been so thoughtfully planned that failure is almost an impossibility. In spite of all this, if it should happen that the attack is held up at one point, it will be immediately broken off there, and the troops moved to another sector. To the north of Group Michael 1 is the Group Mars.

We have a colossal amount of artillery at our disposal. For instance, in our own division, of which only two regiments will be in the line, we have 88 batteries and several hundred trench mortars of various calibres. Gas is to be freely used. An immeasurable quantity of artillery of the attacking infantry is to follow up immediately. Large day.

formations follow behind to deal with booty, wounded, and prisoners.

We continue the march smoothly, all precautions being taken with regard to cover, as hostile aircraft are about. Everywhere one hears and sees the anti-aircraft fire and machine gun fire with tracer bullets. English aviators continue to drop star shells to assist them in searching for the roads. Everything passes on smoothly, and it is strange to think of all the masses of troops which are marching westwards on all the various roads over a wide front to-night.—"Germany on the March."

March 20.—Our artillery is four times as great as the enemy's. Tanks are provided to act as tractors for heavy guns. A reserve of officers and N.C.O.'s is to be detached from the infantry before it goes into action. Up to the present, the enemy appears to have noticed nothing of our movement up.

March 21.—Artillery barrage at 6 a.m. in the direction of the Michael sector. In the afternoon we went to a wireless station, where at last we got the first news from the front. The attack was a complete success, and the enemy entirely taken by surprise. Balloons, Croisilles, and St. Leger are in our hands. The enemy is also giving way in our sector. Many artillery regiments have gone up, including Austrians. The spirits of the troops are high, especially as we hear that the affair at Verdun has also succeeded. Very interesting to watch the aerial activity.

As Michael's attack succeeded, it seems hardly probable that the further attack planned by Mars (to which we belong) will take place.

March 22.—Introduced to our new brigadier, Col. Gluck. He is not popular.

March 30.—We are still hopeful of becoming attached to one of the more successful attacking groups farther north. We have had fairly heavy casualties and have very little success to show for them, as the opposition here is too well organised for us.

April 1.—We are to take part in the next big attack, which will take place shortly, and are to cover the right flank of a group which has to force the passages over the Ancre. Our group will attack from the sector Hebuterne Sugar Factory (2 kilometres south of Hebuterne) towards Oiselles camps. Meanwhile, we remain here in support. Enormous amount of traffic on the Cambrai—Bapaume road, up to which point the railway will also be running to-morrow.

April 4.—At 2 a.m. I left with the first machine-gun company. It was pitch dark, raining, and numberless holes and old trenches everywhere. We ran into a burst of fire, and unfortunately one shell dropped between the second and third sections. There were a few killed and wounded. We arrived up in the front line at 7 a.m. The battalion had mistaken the way at night and was not in its correct position. It is now too light, and we cannot alter our positions. It is an awful mix-up.

During the day we remain in an old English dug-out. In the evening we are to take up our correct positions, which will be a very difficult matter, as troops of five or six different battalions are all mixed up together. (Diary ends.)

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3 p.m. July 4th.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

8 p.m. July 4th.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. N. W. or N. W.

A One-man Colliery. Exemption has just been granted to a man named Beardsley, aged 25, who is the owner, manager, and only employee of a coal mines near Matlock. He mines 20 to 25 tons of coal weekly, and last year his output was 1,000 tons. He works 10 to 12 hours a day.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE COAL OUTLOOK.

London, July 3. The Press Bureau states that the withdrawal of 75,000 miners from British collieries involves 22,500,000 tons reduced coal output. It is also estimated that an extra 12,500,000 tons will be required for war purposes for France, Italy, neutrals and coaling stations. The shortage of British consumption thus amounts to 35,000,000 tons per annum. A household rationing scheme will save 8,000,000 tons, leaving 27,000,000 to be provided by the improved output and economies in industrial and transport consumption. This is a most serious outlook and therefore it is imperative that there should be every possible economy.

COMMAND OF RAW MATERIALS.

London, July 2. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. R. Page Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the best methods of securing command of essential raw materials produced within the Empire with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Empire and our Allies, during the reconstruction period had been considered by the Imperial War Conference, which arrived at important decisions thereon, which he hoped, would form a basis of discussion with the Allies and lead to the co-operation desired.

SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT.

London, July 3. The Admiralty announces that 134,150 tons of merchantmen were completed in the United Kingdom in June as compared with 197,274 tons in May. The total for the year ending June 30 is 1,431,051 tons. The Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding comments that it is encouraging that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during the quarter ending June 30 shows an increase of 78 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of 1917.

SERIOUS MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, July 2. The Press Bureau announces a serious explosion on the night of 1st July at a national shell-filling factory in the Midlands. It is feared that between sixty and seventy have perished and the number of injured is unknown. A considerable part of the productive capacity of the factory was saved and work is being resumed in a few days. The women workers behaved splendidly urging to be allowed to return to work. There will be no appreciable diminution in the output.

EXPELLING BRITONS FROM FINLAND.

London, July 2. Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors learns from a high military authority that all Britons are to be expelled from Finland. It is believed this is due to the fact that the Germans desire to conceal the movements of a considerable German force marching through Finland in order to take possession of a warm water port on Kola Peninsula or the Murman coast.

U. S. SHIP PRODUCTION.

Washington, July 3. The ship production in the United States during June amounted to 280,400 deadweight tons, a record total. The 1918 production hitherto is 1,084,670 tons. Mr. Baker has announced that the progress of shipping troops overseas has been so well maintained that the United States is six months ahead of the original programme. Altogether over a million American soldiers have sailed for France.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

London, July 2. The Press Bureau states that H.M. the King has expressed a desire that the Fourth of August, being the fourth anniversary of the war, should be observed with special solemnity as a national Day of Prayer. The King and Queen and both Houses of Parliament will attend an intercession service on behalf of the Nation and the Empire.

COURLAND LAND SCHEME.

Amsterdam, July 3. A Kovno telegram to the "Rheinische Westfälische" states that the land settlement scheme in Courland, mentioned yesterday, lays down that owners with a minimum of 360 hectares are obliged to sell one-third thereof at 1914 prices.

BRITISH RAID ON CATTARO.

Rome, July 3. An Admiralty official message says: Five British aeroplanes on July 1 dropped a ton of bombs on the enemy base at Cattaro. A ship near a submarine base was set on fire and one bomb fell in the middle of the submarine quarter. All the machines returned safely.

BAVARIAN FOOD STRINGENCY.

Zurich, July 2. A Munich telegram states that the general food situation is so unfavourable that provisioning the Bavarian population is most difficult.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES NATIONALISED.

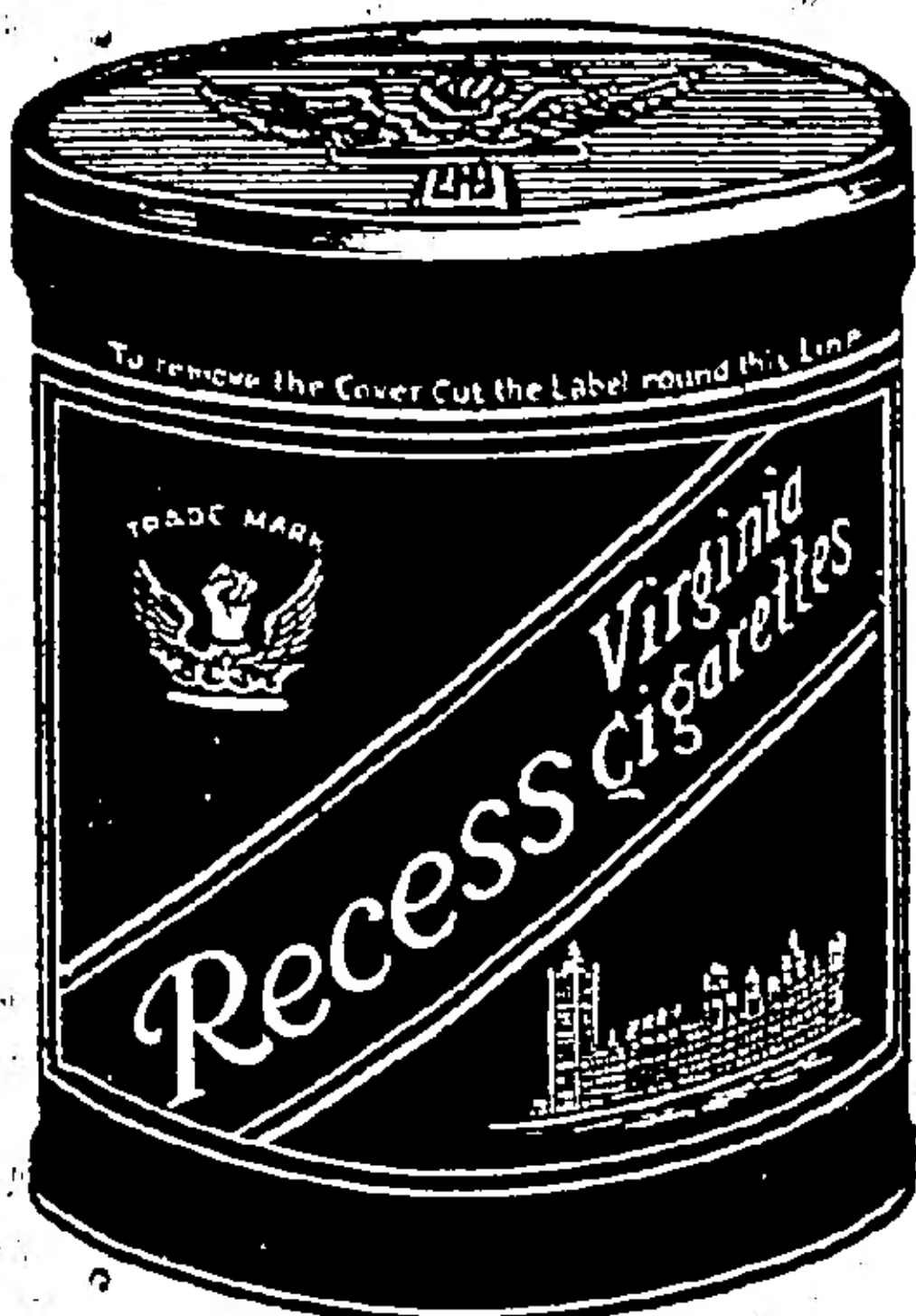
London, July 3. A wireless Russian official message says that a decree of the Government Council nationalises all the important industrial undertakings with all capital and property within the Republic.

BELGIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Washington, July 3. It is announced that a German submarine sank the Belgian steamer Chiller, 1,400 miles from the Atlantic coast on June 21. Twenty-five survivors were picked up on June 27.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



GENERAL SARRAIL.

Put on the Retired List.

Paris, May 12.—The French Ministry of War has just retired from active service the General who, by his foresight in the first year of the war, made Verdun the greatest death trap in all military history after he had protected the right wing of the Allies fighting the battle of the Marne, in September, 1914.

This General is Maurice Sarrail, who is down for important testimony in the Bonnet Rouge and Caillaux cases as the result of recent revelations. At the Bonnet Rouge trial on May 3 it was alleged that one Adde had obtained for Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, General Sarrail's complete reports on the condition of the Saloniki army, which he commanded for a time. This report Mme. Lewis, former stenographer to the assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, identified as having copied at her employer's request. Two letters from General Sarrail to the Minister of War, discussing the situation and asking for reinforcements, were also copied by her.

Born at Carcassonne, Sarrail entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1875, specialising in infantry tactics. When, in 1902, General Andre became Minister of War, he had Sarrail, then a Major, made ordnance officer. Later he was successively commander at St. Cyr, Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Infantry, Commander of the Palais Bourbon, Director of Infantry Tactics and Strategy. In 1908 he obtained the stars of a Brigadier General, and in 1911 those of a General of Division.

The war found him at the head of the 3rd Army Corps at Bourges. After the battle of Charleroi he received command of the Third Army, displacing General Ruffey. In this capacity he not only defended Verdun against the attacks of the German Crown Prince during the battle

of the Marne, but prepared the terrain in innumerable ways by taking large guns from the steel cupolas and placing them in trenches, devising mines and secret pits, &c., for the German assault of February 21, 1916 which in the succeeding six months cost the Kaiser hundreds of thousands of men.

On Aug. 6, 1915, he was secretly ordered to succeed General Gouraud as commander of the French forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, then on Gallipoli. His choice was clothed in dramatic circumstances. At the time he was under charges, made by General Dabail, then commander of the armies from the Argonne to the Swiss frontier, and now the Military Governor of Paris.

Although M. Caillaux was then in South America, his "defeatist" propaganda had begun and some of Caillaux's henchmen in the Chamber seized upon these charges to attempt to overthrow the Government, whose Minister of War was then Millerand, and even to oust Joffre as Generalissimo, putting Sarrail in his place. The charges against the latter are said to have been merely technical.

Just before the Chamber opened on August 20, a Deputy approached M. Millerand and inquired whether he had heard that the Government was to be interpellated in regard to General Sarrail, who had been relieved of his command and had suffered dismissal, if not worse at the hands of the Ministry.

Thereupon, M. Millerand is said to have replied: "You may tell the politicians who are trying to make political capital out of General Sarrail that they are a little late. General Sarrail is now in command of the Eastern Mediterranean army. And to show what we think of him we have made him a present of two additional army corps. He has been there for over a fortnight."

When the Chamber convened there was no interpellation in regard to General Sarrail. In the following December General Sarrail was placed in command of the allied forces at Salonika. He directed the retreat

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SOLE AGENTS
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of the Verdun, the victory at Mons and the manoeuvres which led to the abdication of King Constantine.

He was recalled on December 23, 1917, and was succeeded by General Guillaumat. This recall, only a few weeks after M. Clemenceau came into power, was deemed significant.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Baghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brindisi, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khash, Amara, Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qadisiyah, Suk-ah-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Europe via Seattle—8th July, 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—6th July, 3 p.m. Swatow—6th July, 5 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—6th July, 8 a.m.

Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang and Port Moresby via Batavia—6th July, 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—6th July, 3 p.m. Swatow—6th July, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—7th July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th July.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America via Seattle—8th July, 3 p.m. Letters 2.30 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin—8th July, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands and Formosa via Keelung—8th July, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th July.

Shanghai and North China—9th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, and Focchow—9th July, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—10th July, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—10th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 11th July.

Shanghai and North China—11th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippine Islands—12th July 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—14th July, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 5d. 12h. 39m.—No telegraphic returns from the majority of stations. A typhoon is situated in the Pacific to the east of Luzon, probably moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches. Total since January 1st 41.71 inches against an average of 41.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gay Boek—S. to E. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

2. Formosa Channel—None.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook—None.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—None.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 5. a.m.

Station: Hour: Barometer: Temperature: Humidity: Wind: Force: Weather:

Yokohama 5a Barometer 29.55 75 89 40

Nemuro 5a Barometer 29.53 82 87 1b

Hakodate 5a Barometer 29.53 75 94 2b

Tokyo 5a Barometer 29.53 75 94 2b

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